

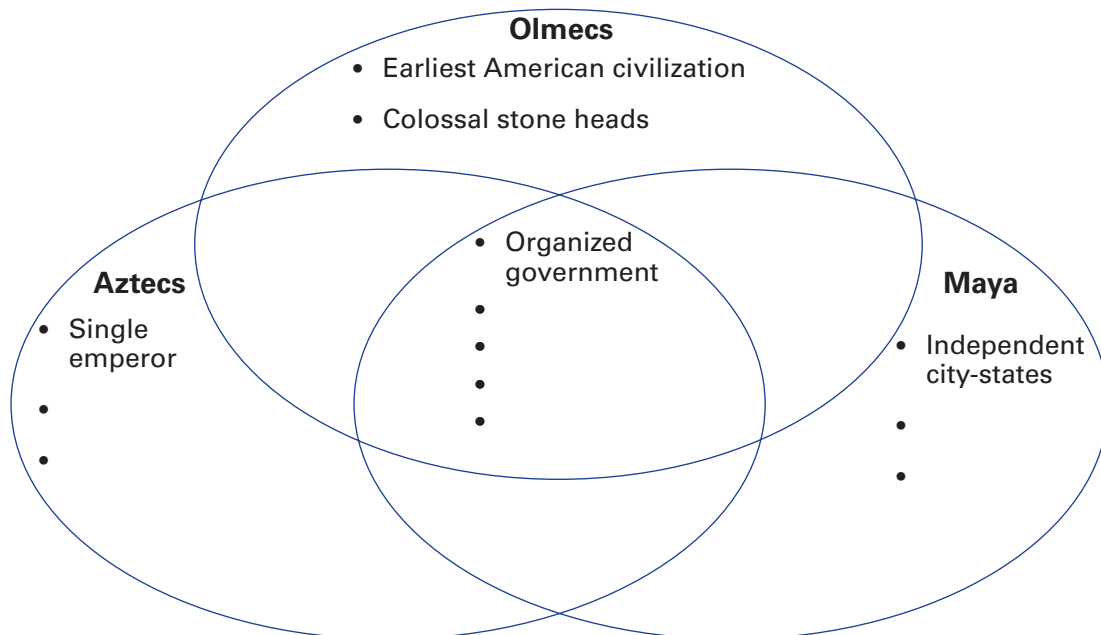
CHAPTER
6
SECTION 1
Note Taking Study Guide
CIVILIZATIONS OF MESOAMERICA

Focus Question: What factors encouraged the rise of powerful civilizations in Mesoamerica?

A. As you read "People Settle in the Americas," complete the following chart to record the similarities and differences in how early people adapted to climate and geography in different parts of the Americas. Some items have been completed for you.

Adapting to the Americas	
Climate	Geography
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Icy climates to the extreme south and north _____ _____ _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mountains _____ _____ _____

B. As you read the rest of this section in your textbook, complete the following Venn diagram in order to recognize the similarities and differences among the cultures of Mesoamerica. Some items have been completed for you.



CHAPTER

6

SECTION 1

Section Summary

CIVILIZATIONS OF MESOAMERICA

People first came to the Americas from Asia between 60,000 B.C. and 18,000 B.C. They may have walked across a land bridge or come by boat. By about 1500 B.C., people had settled in **Mesoamerica**, a region made up of Mexico and Central America. There they grew **maize** and other crops, raised animals, and lived in villages. Some of these villages became great cities.

The **Olmecs** formed the first civilization in the Americas. It lasted from about 1500 B.C. to 400 B.C. A class of priests and nobles were its leaders. Later Mesoamerican peoples, including the Maya and Aztecs, adopted features of Olmec culture, such as carved stone, hieroglyphs, and the calendar.

Around 300 B.C., the Maya were building large cities in present-day Guatemala. By the time of the Maya golden age, about A.D. 250, the civilization included large, independent city-states spreading from southern Mexico through Central America. The Maya never formed an empire, however. Instead, cities kept in contact through trade and war. Maya cities included stone temples, palaces, and **stelae**. Stelae were tall stone monuments decorated with carvings. Scribes carved each stela with the names of rulers and dates. They also wrote about astronomy and religion in books of bark paper. Around A.D. 900, the Maya left most of their cities. This may have happened due to frequent warfare or over-farming.

The Aztec civilization began in the **Valley of Mexico**. In A.D. 1325 the Aztecs founded **Tenochtitlán**, their capital. Because it was located on an island in a lake, the Aztecs found ingenious ways to create more farmland; they built chinampas. These were human-made islands of mud and reeds.

Unlike the Maya, the Aztecs created an empire. They were at war constantly. As their empire grew, they used **tribute**, or payment from conquered peoples, to beautify Tenochtitlán. They sacrificed war prisoners to the sun god. Some of their gods included the gods of an earlier culture from the city of **Teotihuacán**. Its culture greatly influenced later peoples.

Review Questions

1. Why did the Maya leave their cities?

2. How did the Aztecs use tribute?

READING CHECK

Who were the leaders of Olmec society?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *ingenious* in the underlined sentence. What does *ingenious* mean? It comes from a Latin word that means "natural talent." Think about people who have a natural talent, such as intelligence. Use these clues to help you figure out what *ingenious* means.

READING SKILL

Compare and Contrast How were the Aztecs and Maya cultures alike? How were they different? Think about the Olmec influence on both cultures.

CHAPTER

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SECTION 2

Note Taking Study Guide

ANDEAN CULTURES OF SOUTH AMERICA

Focus Question: What characterized the cultures and civilizations that developed in the Andes?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following chart to contrast the culture of the early peoples of the Andes with the Inca. Use the chart to organize relevant details. Some items have been completed for you.

	Inca The Andes from Ecuador to Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge road network
	Southern Andes Southern Andes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazca geoglyphs
	Moche North coast of Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
	Chavín Northern and central Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large temple complex
Location	Unique Achievements	

CHAPTER

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SECTION 2

Section Summary

ANDEAN CULTURES OF SOUTH AMERICA

The first cultures of South America developed in the Andes. The earliest was the **Chavín** culture. Around 900 B.C., these people built a huge temple complex. Later, between A.D. 100 and 700, the **Moche** people lived along the north coast of Peru. They improved farming techniques, built roads, and used relay runners to carry messages. They made large buildings of **adobe** bricks. Moche artists made ceramic jars in the shape of people and animals.

The **Nazca** people, who lived between 500 B.C. and A.D. 500, are known for the huge pictures of animals they drew in the earth. Other cultures lived in the cities of **Huari** and **Tiahuanaco**. These two cities controlled large territories. They may have been connected through trade or religion because their art is similar.

The people with the most powerful Andean civilization were the Inca. Their culture appeared in the 1100s but grew most powerful after 1438. That is when **Pachacuti Inca Yupanqui** declared himself **Sapa Inca**, or emperor. Eventually, the Inca empire stretched from Ecuador in the north to Chile in the south. The Inca built a network of roads that criss-crossed the empire. The roads covered about 14,000 miles and ran through deserts and over mountains. These roads allowed news and armies to travel quickly to all parts of the empire. All the roads led to the capital city, **Cuzco**.

The Inca worshiped many gods, but the most important was **Inti**, the sun god. Inca rulers had absolute power and ran an efficient government. Nobles ruled provinces, and local officials handled everyday business. Officials kept records on **quipu**, which were colored strings knotted to represent numbers. Everyone had to speak the Inca language and follow the Inca religion. Each village, or **ayllu**, had a leader who assigned jobs and organized work for the government. Farmers built terraces to farm the steep hillsides. They spent part of the year farming for their village and part working land for the emperor.

Review Questions

1. Which peoples lived in South America before the Inca?

2. What was the purpose of the Inca roads?

READING CHECK

Which civilization used adobe for building?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *network* in the underlined sentence. What does *network* mean? You can see that it is a compound word, or a word made from two other words—*net* and *work*. Use what you know about the meanings of the words *net* and *work* to help you figure out the meaning of *network*.

READING SKILL

Contrast How was an Inca farmer's life different from the Inca emperor's life?

CHAPTER
6
SECTION 3**Note Taking Study Guide****PEOPLES OF NORTH AMERICA**

Focus Question: What factors contributed to the growth of diverse cultures in North America?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following outline to help you compare and contrast the experiences and achievements of various culture areas. Some items have been completed for you.

I. Southwest**A. Environment—Desert****B. Settlement Type**

1. Hohokam farmed with irrigation.
2. Ancestral Puebloans built cliff dwellings and pueblos.

II. East**A. Environment—River valleys****B. Settlement Type**

1. Adena and Hopewell farmed, built earthworks.
2. _____
3. Natchez farmed, built earthworks, worshiped sun.

III. Other Areas**A. Arctic**

1. Inuit hunted and fished.

2. _____
3. _____

B. Northwest Coast

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

C. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

CHAPTER

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SECTION 3

Section Summary

PEOPLES OF NORTH AMERICA

Many Native American culture groups lived in North America before 1500. Based on environment, scholars have placed the early people of North America into culture areas. This summary covers a few of those culture areas.

Between 1150 and 1300, the Ancestral Puebloans of the Southwest culture area built homes on the sides of steep canyon cliffs. The largest cliff dwelling, at Mesa Verde, Colorado, had more than 200 rooms. The cliffs kept them safe from enemies. The Ancestral Puebloans also built villages on the ground, which were similar to the cliff dwellings. The Spanish called these villages **pueblos**. **Pueblo Bonito** was the largest. This huge complex was five stories high and had over 800 rooms. In the center was the **kiva**, an underground room used for meetings and religious purposes.

The Adena and Hopewell people of the Northeast farmed in river valleys. They built **earthworks**, which were large piles of earth shaped into burial mounds, animals, and walls. By 800 these cultures had disappeared. A new people of the Southeast, the Mississippians, began to build large towns. They also built mounds. By about 1100, their great city of **Cahokia**, in present-day Illinois, had 20,000 people.

The Inuit of the harsh Arctic culture area settled there by 2000 B.C. They adapted by using seals and other animals for food, clothing, tools, and cooking. They built homes from snow and ice. They used dog sleds or kayaks to travel.

The Northwest Coast provided Native Americans with plenty of fish and game for food, and trees for building homes. Wealth gained from trading surplus goods was shared in a **potlatch** ceremony. In this ceremony, a high-ranking person gave gifts to a large number of guests.

Several Native American groups of the Northeast were known as the Iroquois. To prevent constant warfare they formed the **Iroquois League**. This was an alliance of five Iroquois groups, known as the Five Nations.

Review Questions

1. Why did the Ancestral Puebloans build on cliffs?

2. How did the Inuit adapt to their environment?

READING CHECK

Which Native American culture group built the city of Cahokia?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *complexes* in the underlined sentence. What do you think *complexes* means? Read ahead for context clues. Note that the word *complex* is also used to describe Pueblo Bonito. Use these context clues to help you figure out the meaning of *complexes*.

READING SKILL

Compare and Contrast How were the people of the Northwest Coast culture area different from those in the Arctic culture area?
